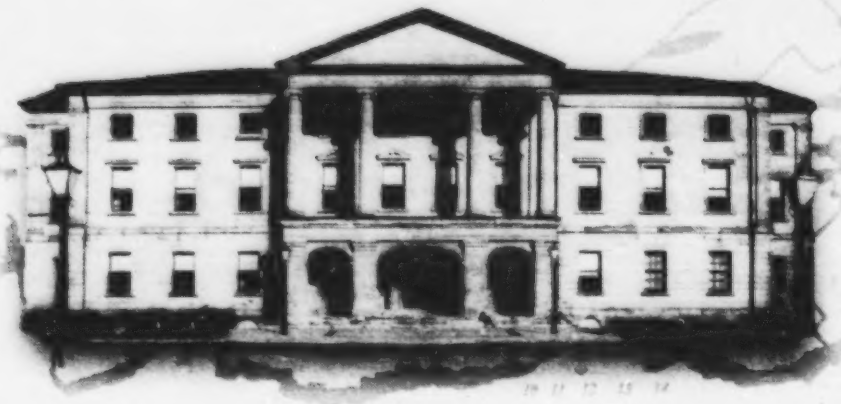
Report on Proportional Representation



Presented to

The Honourable Mildred Dover

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

of

Prince Edward Island

April 2002

Elections
Prince Edward Island

Elections
Prince Edward Island

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April 5, 2002

The Honourable Mildred Dover
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Prince Edward Island

Dear Madame Speaker:

I have the honour to submit the ***Report on Proportional Representation*** pursuant to the recommendation contained in the report of the ***Special Committee on the Election Act***.

Our office has been established to conduct and administer all elections in Prince Edward Island in a fair and equitable manner. The principle mandate of Elections P.E.I. is to inform and enable all qualified electors and candidates to exercise their democratic right and ensure their constitutional entitlement in elections as entrenched in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Our conclusion is that this report is by no means definitive on the subject of Proportional Representation but it is hoped that our efforts it will provide a channel to further resource information for the consideration of the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Respectively Submitted,

M. H. Wigginton
Chief Electoral Officer

102-06269/

REPORT ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

presented to

The Honourable Mildred Dover

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of

Prince Edward Island

April 2002

The Special Committee on the *Election Act* presented its final report to the Legislative Assembly on April 27, 2001 and one of the recommendations of this committee was the following:

> **"Accordingly, your committee recommends that Elections P.E.I. commence as soon as possible a review of the systems of proportional representation presently in existence in other jurisdictions. Particular attention should be paid to jurisdictions of reasonably comparable geographic size and population to Prince Edward Island. After the conduct of this review, Elections P.E.I. would make report on its findings to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly who would then table the report in the House for the consideration of all Members."**

Elections P.E.I. began its research of proportional representation systems shortly after receiving the above instruction. The first and foremost realization that was determined was the immense amount of material written on the subject of proportional representation. The second realization is that each and every country using Proportional Representation (PR) uses a system particular to that country. In fact, if there are 124 countries throughout the world using PR then there appears to be at least 120 different systems of PR (**See Appendix A**). Elections P.E.I. has looked at many of the small countries using PR and have noted that out of the 55 small countries, 23 use some form of PR (**See Appendix B**). We also note that each country, before using a PR system, has adopted different aspects for their particular use. Elections P.E.I. therefore feels one of the most important factors in PR is:

If Prince Edward Island is to adopt PR then let it be a "made in Prince Edward Island system" of Proportional Representation, made for Islanders, to be used by Islanders.

PR can be a simple system of electing its members to the Legislative Assembly or it can be a very complex system that only a few academics might understand. Elections P.E.I. feels that any system of voting used in Prince Edward Island must be readily transparent to each and every elector. All electors must be able to understand the system used and also trust the system explicitly. Historically Islanders have shown their political interest as is noted in "Prince Edward Island Historical Percentages of Popular Vote from 1966 to 2000" (See Appendix C).

Keeping the above in mind, it is our intention to provide information on specific PR systems and, in cases, provide how they might relate to Prince Edward Island. To begin with, however, here is but one interpretation of how proportional representation could be defined:

> It is a voting system that assures that the overall results are proportional to the votes. If a party receives 30% of the vote, it will get approximately 30% representation in parliament. In that type of system, your vote is always important. The difference between 20% and 30% doesn't mean anything in a majority winner-take-all election, but it means the difference between 20% and 30% representation in a system that uses proportional representation.

Our next step is to provide a list of terms used in electoral systems. The Glossary of Terms included is by no means all inclusive to our review but is definitely an asset in interpreting our review.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cumulative Voting (CV):

In this voting system, every elector is allowed the same number of votes as there are seats to be filled. Three votes in three member districts, five in five member districts, etc. The elector may distribute his or her votes in any way he or she sees fit. The elector may cast fractional votes or may cast all his or her votes for a single candidate. In this way, minorities can bunch their votes together behind one or two candidates while majorities are forced to spread their votes thin over many candidates. The top vote-getters are elected to the available seats.

First Past the Post (FPTP):

The candidate who obtains the largest majority of votes wins the seat. For example, say in one riding the Liberals receive 40%, the Conservatives 30%, the NDP 25%, the Green Party 3%, and 2% is split among the other independent candidates. In this case, the Liberal candidate would get the seat, even though 60% of the voters did not vote for this candidate. This is the current electoral system in Canada.

Limited Voting (LV):

In this system, electors are allowed no more than one-half the votes as there are seats to be filled. In five member districts voters would get two votes, in seven member districts no more than three. Minorities would then bunch their votes behind a limited number of candidates and thus ensure their election while majorities would be forced to spread their votes thin to ensure majority representation. The top-vote getters are elected. A version of this system presently is used in Japan.

Majority Preference Voting (MPV):

Strictly speaking, this is not a form of proportional representation as it is specifically designed for single seat winner-take-all elections (like, say the President of the United States). It has distinct advantages over our present system. This system is similar to Preference Voting/Single Transferable Vote (STV) also described later in these terms. In order to understand it, let us describe how it might be used in the upcoming election for the U.S. Presidency. Under the present American system, third party candidates are at a distinct disadvantage. Not only do they not have the resources that major parties can provide their candidates, but the electors tend to view a vote for a third party candidate as a wasted vote (justifiably). This second disadvantage can be overcome by using Majority Preference Voting (MPV). Under MPV, each elector would list his or her preferences. Suppose in the next election the candidates are Clinton, Dole, Perot, and Nader (Green Party). Suppose you are disgusted with the two party system and want to express that in your vote but you are afraid that a vote for Nader might help Dole win (or if you are a Conservative, a vote for Perot might help Clinton win). Under MPV, you could arrange your ballot as follows: 1.

Nader, 2. Perot, 3. Clinton, 4. Dole. If after all the first preferences are tallied no one candidate has a majority, then the candidate with the least votes is eliminated. Say, in this example, that is Nader. Your vote would then be assigned to Perot. All the other Nader votes would be assigned to their second preferences. If, after this, there is still no candidate with a majority, the last place is again eliminated (say Perot) and your vote would then go to Clinton. Under this system, votes are never wasted. There is no need to put a less favored candidate as your first choice. But still it ensures that your least favored candidate will never benefit from your vote. Third party candidates are much more likely to win in these kinds of elections because they are not marginalized by people's fear of "wasting their vote". As a result, they would be taken much more seriously by the media and their overall chances would be greatly improved.

Mixed Member Systems (MMS):

First, representatives are elected in an FPTP fashion. The rest of the seats are then given to at-large members in proportion to the percentage of the vote that their party received. For example, let's assume that the Green Party receives 10% of the vote across Germany. It is unlikely that this will be concentrated in any one riding, and so the Green Party would probably not elect an individual representative; however, they would receive 10 (10% of the 103 seats) seats as at-large representatives. This system is used in Germany.

Party List System (PLS):

This is by far the most popular form of proportional representation. All parties provide lists of candidates which are displayed on the ballot. The elector votes for a party rather than an individual candidate. Some party list systems allow the elector to also give his or her preferences as to individual candidates, but the candidates that the elector is voting for must all be in the same party. The seats up for grabs are then allotted to the different parties according to the percentage of the vote they received. It is a very straightforward system and ensures proportional representation.

Preference Voting/Single Transferable Vote (STV):

Its unique value is that it provides a means of ensuring PR while still allowing people to vote for individual candidates. The elector lists his or her preferences by placing a number beside the name of each candidate. "1" represents his or her first preference, "2" his or her second, etc. All first preferences are tallied. Anyone reaching the "quota" is elected to a seat. The quota is determined by the number of seats open and the number of ballots cast. Depending on the system used, in a three member district the quota would be between 25% and 33% of the total vote. If no one reaches a quota on the first count the candidate receiving the fewest first preference votes is eliminated. His or her ballots are then allotted to their second preferences. Anyone reaching the quota is then elected. If the seats have not all been filled, then the last place candidate is eliminated and his or her ballots are assigned to the next preference. The process continues until all seats have been filled. This is a system that is presently in use in Australia, Ireland and France.

Proportional Representation (PR):

Any voting system that assures that the overall results are proportional to the votes. If a party receives 30% of the vote, it will get approximately 30% representation.

DIVERSITY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Several types of electoral systems are prevalent in democratic countries. When these systems are analyzed and studied on the spot, the conclusion is that each country has an electoral system which is tailored to its needs and which corresponds to its political, sociological, historical and geographical requirements.

For example, the **Belgian** electoral system is proportional and has existed for about a century, but it cannot establish a fair balance between the conflicting linguistic forces that often are the cause for dissension and government instability.

The electoral system in use in **Germany** is mixed and predominantly proportional, but has touches

of a one ballot, single member majority electoral system.

In **Switzerland** elections are held on the proportional basis and there is constant recourse to public consultations, either public initiatives or referendums. From time to time, coalition governments take power, but governmental stability is never jeopardized.

France has a two ballot single member majority system. One of its objectives is direct control of certain political factions which the system does not want to see obtain power.

The **Irish** electoral system, using a single transferable vote, is also proportional. It was established to protect the country's principal religious denominations.

In short, each country is equipped with an electoral system adapted to its distinctive features and to its needs.

An examination in more detail of several countries using PR will begin with:

New Zealand

New Zealand is one of the most recent countries to adopt PR. They have adopted PR after much consultation with the electorate of their country. In fact they held two separate referendums on whether or which system should be used. In the first referendum only 55.2% voted but 84.7% (of those voting) voted for a change to the voting system. The second referendum was held approximately a year later in conjunction with a general election and the turnout was 85.2% which was much greater than the 1992 Referendum. This referendum resulted in a narrow but decisive public endorsement of Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) by 54% in favor, 46% opposed.

The change to MMP resulted in an increase of members to the Legislative Assembly from 99 to 120 with 65 elected from electoral districts and 55 as proportional members. Each elector, when casting his or her vote, has the opportunity to vote for an individual MP plus a vote for the party of choice. The vote for the MP is FPTP (our present system), the second is for the popular vote for each party

and this in turn calculates the proportional members (See Appendix D). In New Zealand a party must cross a specific threshold of votes received to be included in the MMP system. One of the main reasons for instituting a threshold is that parties seem to mushroom under PR. A party, in order to be deemed a legitimate party, must have a good representation of the people prior to receiving allocation from the party list. Presently New Zealand has well over 20 registered parties and their threshold is 5% of the party votes cast. To determine the precise order in which all seats in parliament are allocated to the various parties, the *Electoral Act* 1993 New Zealand prescribes that a mathematical formula, called the Sainte-Laguë formula, be applied; consequently, the final results are not known until the Chief Electoral Officer makes the mathematical calculations (2 to 4 days). Also in this system each party, prior to the election, must give a list of candidates in the order to be allotted MMP seats. Another anomaly of this system is that if a party elects more members via FPTP than would be allotted under the MMP system, this would increase the total number of members in parliament for that session. In the 1999 general election it meant, because of the number of electoral seats won, there would be an extra two members of parliament for the ensuing session.

This is a very brief outline of the MMP system for New Zealand and by no means is meant to provide all the intricacies of their electoral system. If, for example, this type of PR system were to be cast into our province, the results might be calculated as follows (using our 2000 general election criteria):

1. Total seats in the Legislature is 27;
2. Number of electoral districts is 18;
3. The remaining seats are allotted to the party lists;
4. The mathematical formula to be used is the Sainte-Laguë Formula, and
5. The PC party won 17 of the FPTP seats and the Liberal Party won 1 FPTP seat.

Popular votes received in 2000 General Election (P.E.I)							
Party		**Liberal Party**		**NDP Party**		**PC Party**	
Party Votes	Divider	26,817.0		6,670.0		46,009.0	
Divided by	1	26,817.0	2	6,670.0	6	46,009.0	1
Divided by	3	8,939.0	5	2,223.3	18	15,336.3	3
Divided by	5	5,363.4	8	1,334.0		9,201.8	4
Divided by	7	3,831.0	11	952.9		6,572.7	7
Divided by	9	2,979.7	14	741.1		5,112.1	9
Divided by	11	2,437.9	16	606.4		4,182.6	10
Divided by	13	2,062.8	20	513.1		3,539.2	12
Divided by	15	1,787.8	23	444.7		3,067.3	13
Divided by	17	1,577.5	26	392.4		2,706.4	15
Divided by	19	1,411.4		351.1		2,421.5	17
Divided by	21	1,277.0		317.6		2,190.9	19
Divided by	23	1,166.0		290.0		2,000.4	21
Divided by	25	1,072.7		266.8		1,840.4	22
Divided by	27	993.2		247.0		1,704.0	24
Divided by	29	924.7		230.0		1,586.5	25
Divided by	31	865.1		215.2		1,484.2	27
Divided by	33	812.6		202.1		1,394.2	
Divided by	35	766.2		190.6		1,314.5	

Considering the above, the following might have been the make-up of the 61st Legislative Assembly:

a. The PC Party would receive 16 seats; also, because they won 17 electoral district seats, they would have **17 seats** in the 61st Legislative Assembly.

b. The Liberal Party would receive **9 seats**, 1 from the electoral district seats and 8 from the party list.

c. The NDP Party would receive **2 seats** from their party list.

This result would have 28 members in the 61st Legislative Assembly.

Malta

The Maltese Parliament is made up of 65 members with 5 members elected from each of the 13 electoral districts in a single transferable voting (STV) system. Under STV the ballot gives electors a choice among individual candidates rather than political parties. It asks electors to rank-order their

preference by placing sequential numbers (1,2,3,...) in the spaces in front of the candidates. They may cross party lines in doing so and rank as many as they wish, with no minimum. By marking their ballot in this manner they may have each vote contribute to the election of one of the elector's choices. A downside to STV is that an elector's vote is counted more than once as it is transferred from candidate to candidate.

Iceland

Iceland has had a varied and interesting past pertaining to their electoral history but stability was achieved in 1959 when major electoral reform was introduced to form the basis of the present system. The present system has 8 multi-member ridings with a total of 63 Members of Parliament elected for a 4 year term. The size of the ridings are between 5 - 19 members. 52 members are elected directly and 11 seats are allocated to "losers" to balance party power. Presently the largest party has 25 members and the smallest party has 2 members. A major problem in some parties' eyes is that no party has ever had a clear majority. Even though each government has been a coalition government Icelanders feel that they have had political stability since 1959. They feel that they have good balance between parties and at times there has been a coalition between more than 2 parties. The other positive factor that is important to the Iceland elector is that due to the multiple member ridings most people have a MP from their party to represent them in the Legislative Assembly. However, Iceland will introduce a new electoral system in 2002. The prime objective is to create a better balance between rural and urban votes, 6 peripheral ridings will be merged into 3 and the capital will be divided into 2 ridings. Possibly the most important factor is that no "losers" will be promoted in order to achieve better balance between parties.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PR AND FPP

Proportional Representation is such a varied subject that it may be likened to an accountant's figures. Depending on who is reading them they will say whatever the reader wants them to say. A fact that is highly touted of PR is that this system of electing members usually increases the number of women elected as Members of Parliament. This actually has been the case in some of the Sandinavian countries while in some of the Mediterranean countries the opposite is the case. A

major reason touted for changing to PR is that it always increases voter turnout. This might be the case when the voter turnout is only 54% as in the United States but the Prince Edward Island voter turnout is consistently over 80%, the envy of many jurisdictions. Another fact that has upset many electors, especially in 1993 New Zealand general election, was the fact that for the first time in over 60 years a coalition government would govern the country. It slowly dawned on the elector that his or her sovereign right to elect the government was replaced by negotiations between parties who would form a coalition government.

We have mostly been talking about the advantages of PR and in all fairness the advantages of our present system of "First Past the Post" should also be highlighted. Proponents of the FPTP system point to the fact that it usually produces stable majority government, unencumbered by small margins of victory and therefore able to take firm and decisive action. Therefore the question must be asked "Do Islanders value stable majority government more than a purer vote-to-seat translation?" Another argument in support of FPTP is that since there is one MLA per electoral district, a clear line of accountability is created. A related benefit of having one MLA per electoral district is the notion that it establishes a rapport between the constituent and the representative, a tradition and expectation tied into our political tradition. Maybe the most important factor of all is that FPTP is undoubtedly the easiest electoral system for the voter to use and understand plus vote counting is simple and expeditious.

The list of advantages and disadvantages for either system First Past the Post and Proportional Representation could fill books and books with one system pitted against the other and this has and is the case. In fact the information is so endless that it becomes quite overbearing. This office would definitely be unable to make any specific recommendations for one system over another. We know very well how our present system has worked and is working in our Province. In response to the request of the ***Special Committee on the Election Act*** we would like to provide three PR scenarios as examples (not recommendations) that might suit Prince Edward Island. Please note that in the following cases as presented assumptions have been made with the Island electorate in mind and how they enjoy participating in the electoral process.

PR System Scenario No. 1:

Our 1st scenario is primarily the same scenario as presented in the discussion paper "Electoral Reform for Prince Edward Island by Andrew Cousins". Mr. Cousins went in much greater detail concerning politics and electoral reform in Prince Edward Island and his report may be obtained from the Institute of Island Studies.

The Legislative Assembly would consist of 30 members - 20 elected through 20 single-member electoral districts and 10 members drawn from province-wide party lists. In order to participate in the party list allocation a party would have to attain a threshold of 8% of the popular vote. If a party slipped below this threshold it would not be represented in the Legislative Assembly through the party list candidates. The distribution of the 10 party member list seats would be based on the popular vote attained by party members throughout the 20 electoral districts.

This model would translate into the following seats based on the 2000 election results:

Political Parties	20 Electoral District Seats	10 Party List Seats	Total Members per Party
Liberal Party	1	3	4
NDP Party	0	1	1
PC Party	19	6	25

As can be seen above this would translate into a much different Legislature than is presently the case.

PR System Scenario No. 2:

In this scenario the Legislative Assembly would consist of 27 members -18 members elected through 3 electoral districts and 9 members elected by popular vote drawn from province-wide party lists. Part of the problem with our present system is that our electoral districts are so small that a very small interest group within a particular district could exact a change in that district. A point of

fact is that in a recent election had 100 votes been strategically cast there might have been a different administration. This type of situation tends to help create the results Islanders have received in 3 of the last 4 general elections. The 3 electoral districts could be the counties we already know, ie., Prince, Queens and Kings. Based specifically on voter population the counties could be allotted the following representatives:

County	Number Electors	Percentage	FPP Seats Allocated	PR Seats Allocated
			18	9
Kings	13,932	14.81	3	
Queens	48,918	51.99	9	
Prince	31,237	33.20	6	
	94,087			

This would allow each of the counties to elect several members in FPTP elections. Specifically, Prince - 6 members, Queens - 9 members and Kings - 3 members. An elector, when receiving his or her ballot of candidates would in Prince, have the opportunity to vote for up to 6 members of the Legislative Assembly; in Queens, the elector would have the opportunity to vote for up to 9 members and in Kings the elector would have the opportunity to vote for up to 3 members. In Prince the 6 candidates receiving the highest votes would be elected; in Queens the highest 9 candidates would be elected and in Kings the 3 highest candidates would be elected. The party list vote or popular vote would be a separate ballot with only the party names listed on the ballot and each elector would have the opportunity to vote once for the party of their choice. Based on the percentage of votes received by each party would determine just how many seats that party would be allocated from the party list candidates. Again a threshold percentage of the popular vote would have to be received before that party may participate in the allocation of party list seats. Throughout the world those countries using this method of electing members show that the threshold varies from a low of 5% to a high of 10%. Consequently the mid-point is 7.5% and in using this percentage it would seem the fairest to all concerned. The party list candidates would have to be filed at the same time the nominations close for regular candidates, hence ensuring that the electorate would know specifically the ranking by parties of their party list candidates. Assuming the popular vote percentages were as

presented, the allocation of PR seats would be as follows :

Parties	Votes Received	Percentage	PR Seats Allocated
			9
Liberal	26,817	33.59	3
NDP	6,670	8.35	1
PC Party	46,009	57.62	5

Therefore the Liberal Party would elect the first 3 from their party list candidates, the NDP Party would elect their top ranked candidate from their party list and the PC Party would elect the first 5 from their party list candidates.

PR System Scenario No. 3:

Scenario No. 3 is similar to Scenario No. 2 but with the following differences. Rather than 3 electoral districts there should be 4 electoral districts divided equally in order to give specific representation by population. These 4 districts could take the form of the present federal electoral districts. This would create 4 equal electoral districts which would elect 5 FPTP members creating 20 FPTP members in the Legislative Assembly. Each electoral district could then nominate 2 candidates to the party list however it would be the party who would finally rank the 8 candidates on the party list.

District	Number Electors	Percentage	FPP Seats Allocated	PR Seats Allocated
			20	8
Egmont	24,362	25.89	5	
Malpeque	23,594	25.08	5	
Hillsborough	24,768	26.32	5	
Cardigan	21,363	22.71	5	
	94,087			

In each of the 4 electoral districts the 5 candidates receiving the highest number of votes would be elected to the Legislative Assembly. The party list would again be by separate ballot and the seats allocated by the popular vote received by each party also using a threshold of 7.5% of the popular vote in order to receive consideration in the allocation of the party list seats. Assuming the popular vote percentages were as presented the allocation of PR seats would be as follows:

Parties	Votes Received	Percentage	PR Seats Allocated
			8
Liberal	26,817	33.59	3
NDP	6,670	8.35	1
PC Party	46,009	57.62	4

Therefore the Liberal Party would elect the first 3 from their party list candidates, the NDP Party would elect their top ranked candidate from their party list and the PC Party would elect the first 4 from their party list candidates.

The material on PR as stated earlier in this document is massive and we have used books, articles and, in particular, the internet to gain further knowledge through examples from other countries. Should anyone wish to devote more time to the subject, please check our references as listed. **(See Appendix E)**

Any or all of these scenario systems of PR could be applied to Prince Edward Island. We feel that there should be frank, informative and open discussions prior to any consideration with regards to any form of a PR system prevailing over another. It is also important to remember when examining alternatives, that no model is capable of remedying every problem and a new model might reflect different interests thereby creating new and different groups of "winners" and "losers".

In conclusion, the only recommendation that Elections P.E.I. would be prepared to make is that **"Any binding decision for one system over another system should be left to a provincial referendum, preceded by an impartial campaign of public education about the issues involved in the choice".**

Statistical Summary on Electoral Systems

214 Countries in Study

124 Countries use a type of Proportional Representation (57.9%)

83 Countries use First Past the Post (38.8%)

7 Countries have no direct elections (3.3%)

(Refer to graph in Appendix A)

55 Countries in Study with a population under 500,000

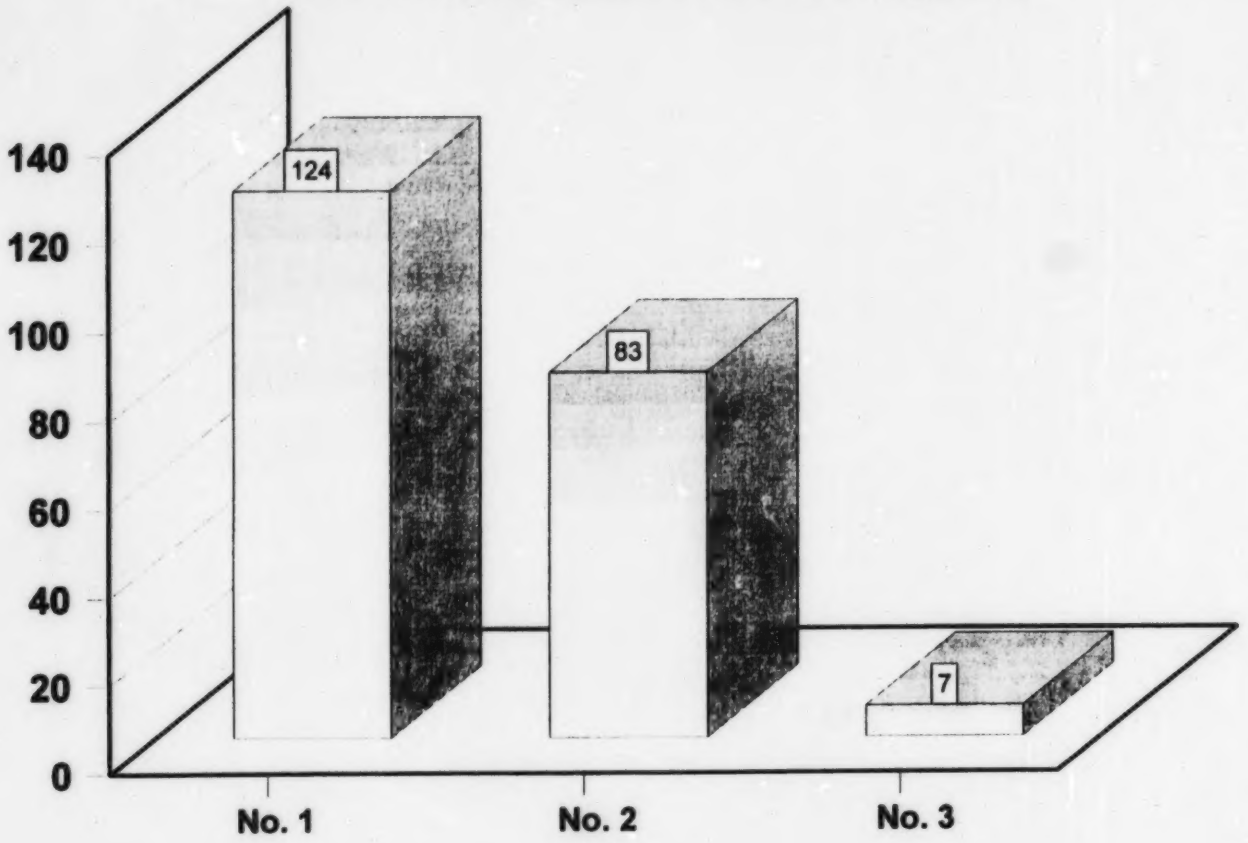
23 Countries use a type of Proportional Representation (41.8%)

31 Countries use First Past the Post (56.4%)

1 Country has no direct election (1.8%)

(Refer to graph in Appendix B)

Statistical Graph showing
214 Countries and their Electoral Systems



Graph	Types of Electoral Systems in place in 214 countries (year 2000)
No. 1	124 Countries use a type of Proportional Representation (57.9%)
No. 2	83 Countries use First Past the Post (38.8%)
No. 3	7 Countries have no Democratic Elections (3.3%)

Statistical Report on Electoral Systems, Types of Electoral Systems, Number of Political Representatives and Populations of all Countries included in study. (population figures from 2000 and rounded off to the nearest thousand.) **December 2001**

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Afghanistan	first-past-the-post	plurality	205	25,888,000
Albania	parallel: two-round system	semi-proportional	140	3,490,000
Algeria	party list	proportional	430	31,194,000
Andorra	parallel: block	semi-proportional	28	67,000
Angola	party list	proportional	220	10,145,000
Antigua and Barbuda	first-past-the-post	plurality	17	66,000
Argentina	party list	proportional	257	36,955,000
Armenia	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	189	3,344,000
Aruba (Netherlands)	first-past-the-post	plurality	21	70,000
Australia	alternative vote	majority	148	19,165,000
Austria	party list	proportional	183	8,131,000
Azerbaijan	parallel: two-round system	semi-proportional	125	7,748,000
Bahamas	first-past-the-post	plurality	49	295,000
Bahrain	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	30	634,000
Bangladesh	first-past-the-post	plurality	300	129,194,000
Barbados	first-past-the-post	plurality	28	274,000
Belarus	two-round system	majority	260	10,367,000
Belgium	party list	proportional	150	10,242,000
Belize	first-past-the-post	plurality	29	249,000
Benin	party list	proportional	83	6,396,000
Bermuda	block	plurality	40	65,000
Bhutan	first-past-the-post	plurality	150	2,005,000
Bolivia	mixed member	proportional	130	8,153,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	party list	proportional	240	2,836,000
Botswana	first-past-the-post	plurality	47	1,576,000
Brazil	party list	proportional	513	172,860,000
Brunei	no direct election	--	--	336,000
Bulgaria	party list	proportional	240	7,779,000
Burkina faso	party list	proportional	111	11,946,000

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Burma	first-past-the-post	plurality	485	45,104,000
Burundi	party list	proportional	81	6,055,000
Cambodia	party list	proportional	120	12,212,000
Cameroon	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	180	15,244,000
Canada	first-past-the-post	plurality	301	30,769,700
Cape Verde Islands	party list	proportional	79	401,000
Cayman Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	19	35,000
Central African Republic	two-round system	majority	85	3,513,000
Chad	two-round system	majority	125	8,425,000
Chile	party list	proportional	120	15,154,000
China	no direct election	--	--	1,261,832,000
Colombia	party list	proportional	168	39,686,000
Comoros Islands	two-round system	majority	42	578,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	two-round system	majority	125	2,831,000
Congo (Dem Republic)	first-past-the-post	plurality	210	51,965,000
Cook Islands (NZ)	first-past-the-post	plurality	25	20,000
Costa Rica	party list	proportional	57	3,711,000
Cuba	two-round system	majority	589	11,142,000
Cyprus	party list	proportional	80	758,000
Czech Republic	party list	proportional	200	10,272,000
Denmark	party list	proportional	179	5,336,000
Djibouti	party block	plurality	65	451,000
Dominica	first-past-the-post	plurality	31	72,000
Dominican Republic	party list	proportional	120	8,443,000
Ecuador	parallel: party block	semi-proportional	77	12,920,000
Egypt	two-round system	majority	444	68,360,000
El Salvador	party list	proportional	84	6,123,000
Equatorial Guinea	party list	proportional	80	474,000
Eritrea	party list	proportional	130	4,136,000
Estonia	party list	proportional	101	1,431,000
Ethiopia	first-past-the-post	plurality	547	64,117,000
Fed States of Micronesia	first-past-the-post	plurality	14	133,000

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Fiji	block-first-past-the-post	plurality	70	832,000
Finland	party list	proportional	200	5,167,000
France	two-round system	majority	577	59,330,000
French Guiana	two-round system	majority	19	173,000
Gabon	two-round system	majority	120	1,208,000
Gambia	first-past-the-post	plurality	36	1,367,000
Georgia	parallel: two-round system	semi-proportional	235	5,020,000
Germany	mixed member	proportional	656	82,797,000
Ghana	first-past-the-post	plurality	200	19,534,000
Greece	party list	proportional	300	10,602,000
Grenada	first-past-the-post	plurality	15	89,000
Guadeloupe (France)	two-round system	majority	42	410,000
Guam (USA)	first-past-the-post	plurality	21	162,143
Guatemala	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	80	12,640,000
Guernsey (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	33	59,000
Guinea	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	114	7,466,000
Guinea-Bissau	party list	proportional	100	1,286,000
Guyana	party list	proportional	53	697,000
Haiti	two-round system	majority	83	6,868,000
Honduras	party list	proportional	128	6,250,000
Hungary	mixed member	proportional	386	10,139,000
Iceland	party list	proportional	63	276,000
India	first-past-the-post	plurality	543	1,014,004,000
Indonesia	party list	proportional	425	224,784,000
Iran	two-round system	majority	270	64,620,000
Iraq	two-round system	majority	250	22,676,000
Ireland	single transferable vote	proportional	166	3,797,000
Isle of Man (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	24	76,000
Israel	party list	proportional	120	5,842,000
Italy	mixed member	proportional	630	57,634,000
Ivory Coast	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	175	15,981,000
Jamaica	first-past-the-post	plurality	60	2,653,000

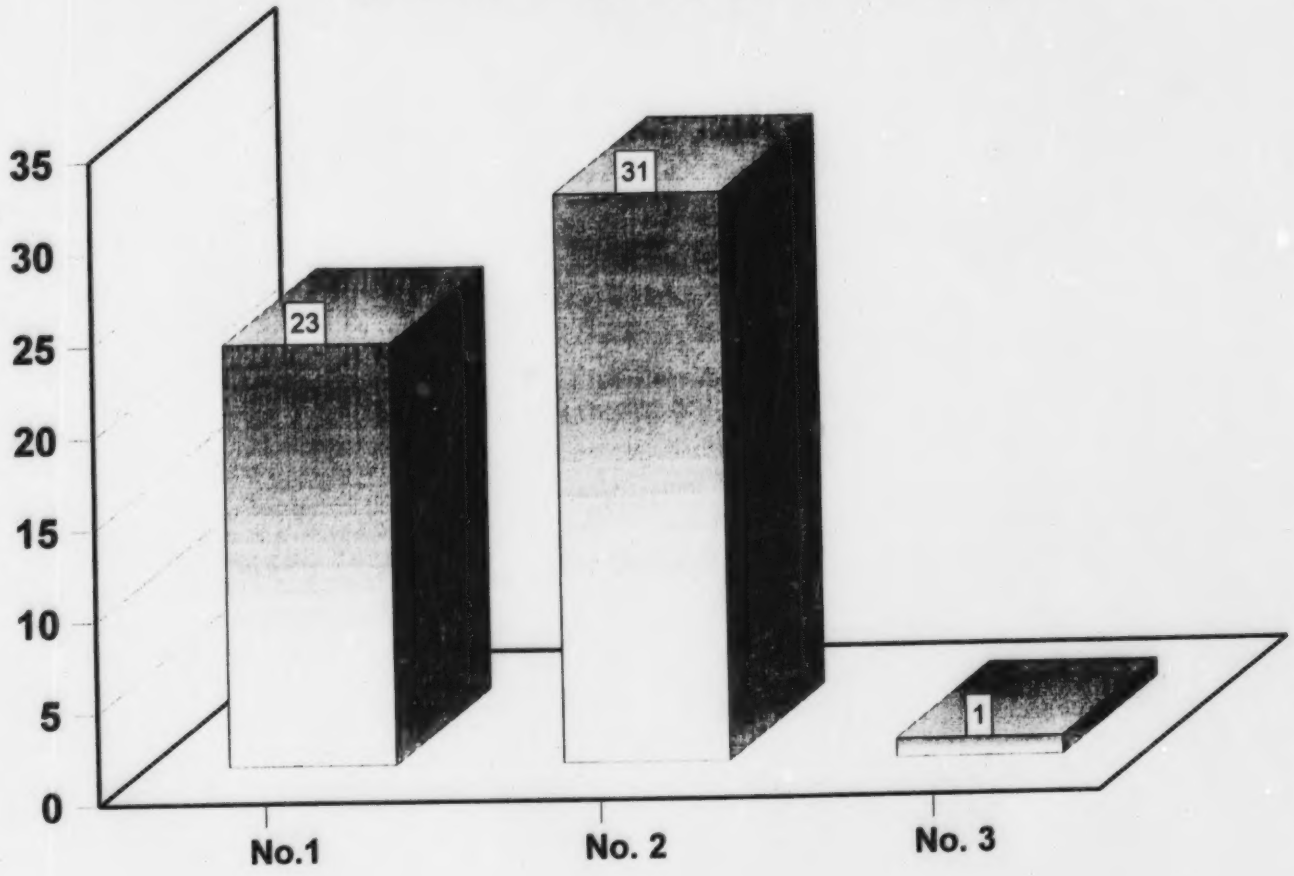
Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Japan	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	500	126,550,000
Jersey (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	53	30,000
Jordan	single non-transferable vote	semi-proportional	80	4,999,000
Kazakhstan	first-past-the-post	plurality	67	16,733,000
Kenya	first-past-the-post	plurality	188	30,340,000
Kiribati	two-round system	majority	39	92,000
Korea (North)	first-past-the-post	plurality	687	21,688,000
Korea (South)	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	299	47,471,000
Kuwait	block	plurality	50	1,974,000
Kyrgyzstan	two-round system	majority	35	4,685,000
Laos	block	plurality	85	5,497,000
Latvia	party list	proportional	100	2,405,000
Lebanon	party block	plurality	128	3,578,000
Lesotho	first-past-the-post	plurality	65	2,143,000
Liberia	party list	proportional	64	3,164,000
Lybia	no direct election	--	--	5,115,000
Liechstenstein	party list	proportional	25	32,000
Lithuania	parallel: two-round system	semi-proportional	141	3,621,000
Luxembourg	party list	proportional	60	437,000
Macedonia	two-round system	majority	120	2,041,000
Madagascar	party list	proportional	138	15,505,000
Malawi	first-past-the-post	plurality	177	10,386,000
Malaysia	first-past-the-post	plurality	192	21,793,000
Maldives	block	plurality	40	301,000
Mali	two-round system	majority	147	10,686,000
Malta	single transferable vote	proportional	65	392,000
Marshall Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	33	68,000
Martinique (France)	two-round system	majority	45	415,000
Mauritania	two-round system	majority	79	2,678,000
Mauritius	block	plurality	70	1,179,000
Mayotte (France)	two-round system-first-past-the- post	majority	17	156,000
Mexico	mixed member	proportional	500	100,035,000

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Moldova	two-round system	majority	104	4,431,000
Monaco	two-round system	majority	18	32,000
Mongolia	first-past-the-post	plurality	76	2,616,000
Montserrat	first-past-the-post	plurality	7	6,409
Morocco	first-past-the-post	plurality	222	30,122,000
Mozambique	party list	proportional	250	19,105,000
Namibia	party list	proportional	72	1,771,000
Nauru	alternative vote	majority	18	12,000
Nepal	first-past-the-post	plurality	205	24,702,000
Netherlands	party list	proportional	150	15,892,000
Netherlands Antilles	party list	proportional	27	20,000
New Caledonia (France)	party list	proportional	54	202,000
New Zealand	mixed member	proportional	120	3,819,000
Nicaragua	party list	proportional	92	4,813,000
Niger	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	83	10,076,000
Nigeria	first-past-the-post	plurality	593	123,338,000
Niue (NZ)	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	20	2,113
Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	first-past-the-post	plurality	18	72,000
Norway	party list	proportional	165	4,481,000
Oman	no direct election	--	--	2,533,000
Pakistan	first-past-the-post	plurality	217	141,554,000
Palau	first-past-the-post	plurality	30	19,000
Panama	party list	proportional	72	2,808,000
Papua New Guinea	first-past-the-post	plurality	109	4,927,000
Paraguay	party list	proportional	80	5,586,000
Peru	party list	proportional	120	27,013,000
Philippines	block	plurality	204	81,1690,000
Poland	party list	proportional	460	38,646,000
Portugal	party list	proportional	230	10,048,000
Puerto Rico (USA)	first-past-the-post	plurality	53	3,916,000
Qatar	no direct election	--	--	744,000
Réunion (France)	two-round system	majority	44	721,000

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Romania	party list	proportional	328	22,411,000
Russia	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	450	146,001,000
Rwanda	first-past-the-post	plurality	70	7,229,000
San Marino	party list	proportional	60	27,000
Sao Tomé and Principe	party list	proportional	55	160,000
Saudi Arabia	no direct election	--	--	22,024,000
Senegal	parallel: party block	semi-proportional	120	9,987,000
Seychelles	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	33	79,000
Sierra Leone	party list	proportional	68	5,233,000
Singapore	party block-first-past-the-post	plurality	83	4,152,000
Slovakia	party list	proportional	150	5,408,000
Slovenia	party list	proportional	90	1,928,000
Solomon Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	47	466,000
Somalia	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	123	7,253,000
South Africa	party list	proportional	400	43,421,000
Spain	party list	proportional	350	39,997,000
Sri Lanka	party list	proportional	225	19,239,000
St. Kitts and Nevis	first-past-the-post	plurality	11	39,000
St. Lucia	first-past-the-post	plurality	17	156,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon (France)	two-round system-first-past-the-post	majority	19	6,896
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	first-past-the-post	plurality	15	115,000
Sudan	first-past-the-post	plurality	275	35,710,000
Suriname	party list	proportional	51	431,000
Swaziland	first-past-the-post	plurality	55	1,083,000
Sweden	party list	proportional	349	8,873,000
Switzerland	party list	proportional	200	7,262,000
Syria	first-past-the-post	plurality	250	16,306,000
Taiwan	parallel: single non-transferable vote	semi-proportional	164	22,191,000
Tajikistan	two-round system	majority	181	6,441,000
Tanzania	first-past-the-post	plurality	232	35,306,000
Thailand	block	plurality	391	61,231,000
Togo	two-round system	majority	81	5,019,000

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Tonga	first-past-the-post	plurality	9	102,000
Trinidad and Tobago	first-past-the-post	plurality	36	1,176,000
Tunisia	parallel: party block	semi-proportional	163	9,593,000
Turkey	party list	proportional	550	65,667,000
Turkmenistan	two-round system	majority	50	4,518,000
Turks and Caicos Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	13	17,502
Tuvalu	first-past-the-post	plurality	12	11,000
Uganda	first-past-the-post	plurality	214	23,318,000
Ukraine	half plurality; half nationwide party-list PR	semi-proportional	450	49,153,000
United Arab Emirates	no direct election	--	--	2,369,000
United Kingdom	first-past-the-post	plurality	659	59,508,000
United States of America	first-past-the-post	plurality	435	281,422,000
Uruguay	party list	proportional	99	3,334,000
Uzbekistan	two-round system	majority	250	24,756,000
Vanuatu	single non-transferable vote	semi-proportional	50	10,000
Venezuela	mixed member	proportional	203	23,543,000
Vietnam	two-round system	majority	393	78,734,000
Virgin Islands (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	9	19,615
Virgin Islands (USA)	block	plurality	15	121,000
Wallis and Futuna (France)	party list	proportional	20	15,283
Western Samoa	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	47	179,466
Yemen	first-past-the-post	plurality	301	17,479,000
Yugoslavia (Serbia- Montenegro)	party list	proportional	138	10,622,000
Zambia	first-past-the-post	plurality	150	9,582,000
Zimbabwe	first-past-the-post	plurality	120	11,343,000

Electoral Systems included in study of 214 countries
Population under 500,000 - (55 Countries)



Graphs	Electoral Systems (Population under 500,000 Year 2000)
No. 1	23 Countries use a type of Proportional Representation (41.8%)
No. 2	31 Countries use First Past the Post (56.4%)
No. 3	1 Country has no Democratic Elections (1.8%)

Statistical Report on Electoral Systems, Types of Electoral Systems with a population under 500,000 people, Number of Political Representatives of all Countries included in study.

(population figures from 2000 and rounded off to the nearest thousand.) **December 2001**

Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Andorra	parallel: block	semi-proportional	28	67,000
Antigua and Barbuda	first-past-the-post	plurality	17	66,000
Aruba (Netherlands)	first-past-the-post	plurality	21	70,000
Bahamas	first-past-the-post	plurality	49	295,000
Barbados	first-past-the-post	plurality	28	274,000
Belize	first-past-the-post	plurality	29	249,000
Bermuda	block	plurality	40	65,000
Brunei	no direct election	--	--	336,000
Cape Verde Islands	party list	proportional	79	401,000
Cayman Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	19	35,000
Cook Islands (NZ)	first-past-the-post	plurality	25	20,000
Djibouti	party block	plurality	65	451,000
Dominica	first-past-the-post	plurality	31	72,000
Equatorial Guinea	party list	proportional	80	474,000
Fed States of Micronesia	first-past-the-post	plurality	14	133,000
French Guiana	two-round system	majority	19	173,000
Grenada	first-past-the-post	plurality	15	89,000
Guadeloupe (France)	two-round system	majority	42	410,000
Guam (USA)	first-past-the-post	plurality	21	162,143
Guernsey (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	33	59,000
Iceland	party list	proportional	63	276,000
Isle of Man (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	24	76,000
Jersey (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	53	30,000
Kiribati	two-round system	majority	39	92,000
Liechstenstein	party list	proportional	25	32,000
Luxembourg	party list	proportional	60	437,000
Maldives	block	plurality	40	301,000

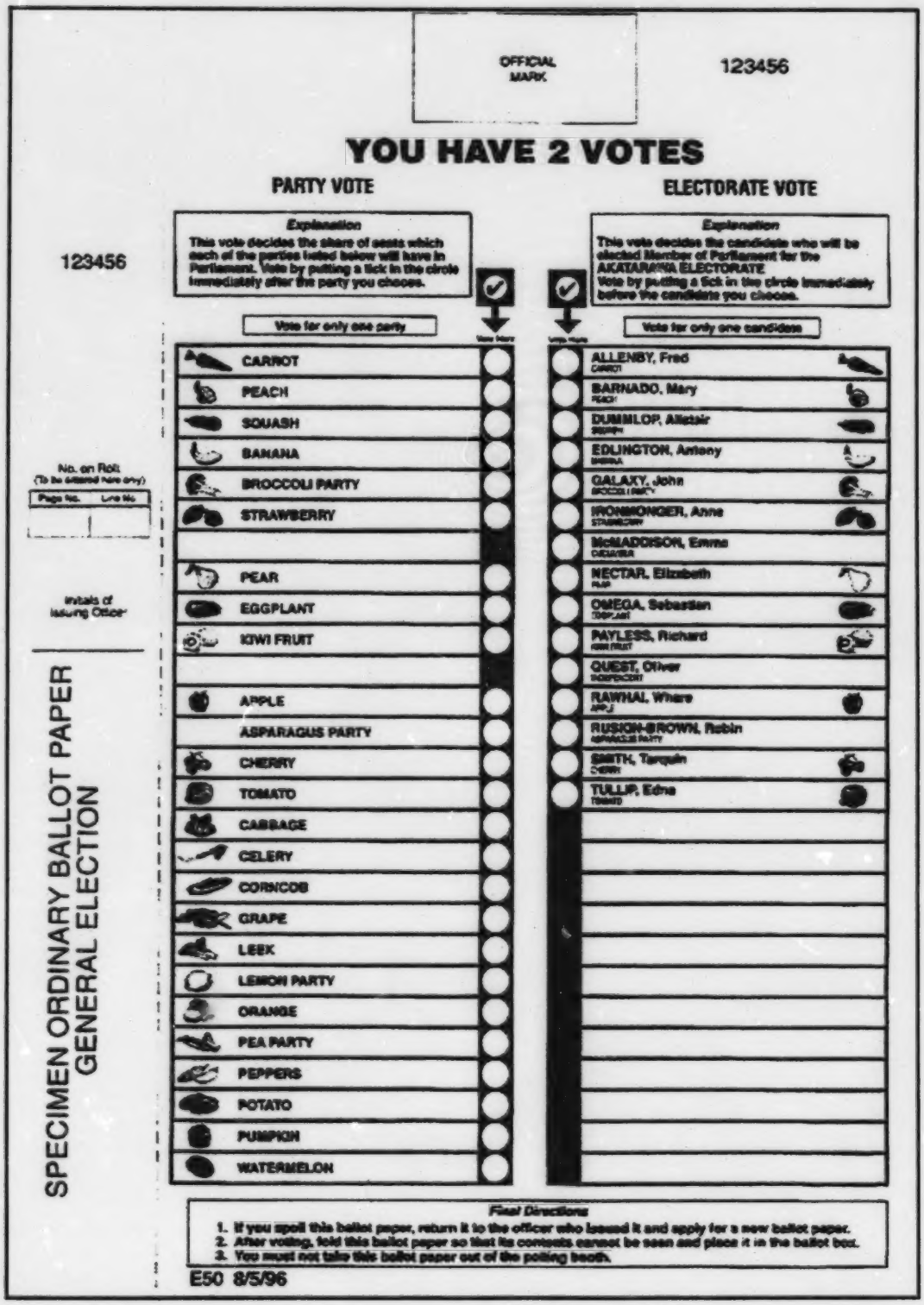
Country	Electoral System	Type	No. Reps	Population
Malta	single transferable vote	proportional	65	392,000
Marshall Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	33	68,000
Mayotte (France)	two-round system-first-past-the- post	majority	17	156,000
Monaco	two-round system	majority	18	32,000
Montserrat	first-past-the-post	plurality	7	6,409
Nauru	alternative vote	majority	18	12,000
Netherlands Antilles	party list	proportional	27	20,000
New Caledonia (France)	party list	proportional	54	202,000
Niue (NZ)	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	20	2,113
Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	first-past-the-post	plurality	18	72,000
Palau	first-past-the-post	plurality	30	19,000
San Marino	party list	proportional	60	27,000
Sao Tomé and Principe	party list	proportional	55	160,000
Seychelles	parallel: first-past-the-post	semi-proportional	33	79,000
Solomon Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	47	466,000
St. Kitts and Nevis	first-past-the-post	plurality	11	39,000
St. Lucia	first-past-the-post	plurality	17	156,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon (France)	two-round system-first-past-the-post	majority	19	6,896
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	first-past-the-post	plurality	15	115,000
Suriname	party list	proportional	51	431,000
Tonga	first-past-the-post	plurality	9	102,000
Turks and Caicos Islands	first-past-the-post	plurality	13	17,502
Tuvalu	first-past-the-post	plurality	12	11,000
Vanuatu	single non-transferable vote	semi-proportional	50	10,000
Virgin Islands (UK)	first-past-the-post	plurality	9	19,615
Virgin Islands (USA)	block	plurality	15	121,000
Wallis and Futuna (France)	party list	proportional	20	15,283
Western Samoa	first-past-the-post-block	plurality	47	179,466

Prince Edward Island

Historical Percentages of Popular Vote from 1966 to 2000.

Election Year	Election Date	Eligible Electors	Liberal Party			Island New Democrats			Progressive Conservative Party		
			Number Elected	% of Seats	% of Popular Vote	Number Elected	% of Seats	% of Popular Vote	Number Elected	% of Seats	% of Popular Vote
2000	April 17	94,087	1	4%	33.6%	0	0%	8.4%	26	96%	57.6%
1996	November 18	94,015	8	29%	44.6%	1	4%	7.8%	18	67%	47.2%
1993	March 29	92,151	31	97%	54.1%	0	0%	5.3%	1	3%	38.8%
1989	May 29	89,230	30	94%	59.6%	0	0%	1.9%	2	6%	35.2%
1986	April 21	86,813	21	66%	49.4%	0	0%	1.8%	11	34%	44.7%
1982	September 27	87,473	10	34%	44.5%	0	0%	0.4%	22	66%	52.2%
1979	April 23	78,517	11	34%	44.3%	0	0%	1.3%	21	66%	52.1%
1978	April 24	74,857	17	53%	49.7%	0	0%	0.9%	15	47%	47.2%
1974	April 29	71,429	26	80%	53.7%	0	0%	5.90%	6	20%	40.4%
1970	May 11	65,201	27	84%	59.4%	0	0%	n/a	5	16%	40.6%
1966	May 30	56,861	17	53%	50.9%	0	0%	n/a	15	47%	49.1%

Prepared by: Elections P.E.I. Source: CEO Reports Note: Spoiled ballots and ballots cast for other candidates are not included in this chart.



Source: http://elections.govt.nz/elections/voting/ballot_big.htm

Appendix E

REFERENCES FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION INFORMATION

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